warehouses, steam-engines, farms, &c., the owners of which were transported from their natal soil, and who, after having paid the penalty demanded by the laws, have commenced a new life, setting an example of honesty, morality, and en­terprise to those from whose abject condition they have emerged, and who are thus strongly urged to imitate their example.’’ The second class consists of those who have been once prisoners, and are now free. They are termed *emancipists,* and by their industry are possessed of great wealth in land, houses, ships, and merchandise ; and many of them are remarkable for probity, benevolence, and their enterprising spirit. The next and highest class consists of emigrants from Europe, either farmers, shop-keepers, merchants, or government officers and function­aries. Some individuals of this class refuse to associate in private with those who have been once convicted, though they be now free ; and hence has arisen in the colony the distinction of the two opposite and hostile classes of *exclusionists* on the one hand, and *emancipists* on the other.

When the colony of New South Wales was first esta­blished, the whole powers of the government necessarily centred in the governor alone. In 1824, a council was ap­pointed to aid and to control him in the exercise of his authority. Several alterations have since taken place, and the supreme authority is now vested, 1. in the governor ; 2. in an executive council, which consists of the colonial secretary and treasurer, the bishop, and lieutenant-gover­nor, which office has been recently abolished ; and, 3. in a legislative council, consisting of the members of the exe­cutive council, with the addition of the chief justice, the at­torney-general, the chief officer of the customs, the audi­tor-general, and seven individuals in the colony who are appointed by the crown for life. The legislative power is vested in the governor and in this legislative council, two thirds of which must concur before any law can be passed. The governor has the initiative of all laws, though any member of the council may request the governor to intro­duce a bill for the consideration of the council. If the go­vernor decline, he must lay his reasons in writing, together with a copy of the bill, before the council ; and any mem­ber disapproving of such refusal, may enter on the minutes the grounds of his disapprobation. Every bill passed by the council must be transmitted to the supreme court to be enrolled, when, if the judges represent that it is repug­nant to the act 9 Geo. IV., or to the charter, or letters pa­tent, or orders in council, or to the laws of England, it is again brought under the consideration of the council, and if again passed, proceeds into operation until the pleasure of her majesty be known. For the sole administration of the laws there is a supreme court, over which preside a chief and two puisne judges. The supreme court is a court of oyer and terminer, and gaol delivery ; it is also a court of equity, and a court of admiralty for the trial of crimi­nal offences within certain limits ; it is empowered to grant letters of administration, and it is an insolvent debtors court. From the supreme court lies an appeal for all actions for less than L.500, to the governor or acting governor, who is directed to hold a court of appeals, from whose decision lies a final appeal to the king in council. There are courts of general and quarter sessions, which have the same powers as those in England. Courts of requests have been established for summarily determining claims not exceeding L.10; and their decision is final. Juries now sit in civil and criminal cases. Λ very vigilant police has been established throughout New South Wales. There are benches of stipendiary as well as unpaid ma­gistrates in Sydney and other principal towns, aided by head-constables and a civil and military police-force at each station.

The country of New South Wales, recently a pathless forest, is now intersected in all directions by excellent roads, some of them carried with equal labour and skill over lofty mountains, and bringing into close intercourse the remotest parts of the country by a daily increasing traf­fic. The royal mail proceeds from Sydney to all the dif­ferent towns in the interior, and letters are delivered with punctuality and despatch. Stage-coaches with four horses also start from the same place daily, and from other places ; so that there is every facility of internal intercourse by land ; while numerous steam-vessels leave Sydney and ply along the coast to the different seaports.

There is here, as in the mother country, a variety of religious sects, a statement of whose respective numbers will be found in the population table already given. But different modes of faith here mingle in perfect harmony in all the duties of civil life. No religious distinctions are recognised ; all classes, of whatever creed, enjoy equal rights, and are equally eligible to offices of honour or emolument; and the government provides equally for the maintenance of all sects. One seventh of the land was formerly appropriated to the support of the episco­pal church : it is still applicable to the genera) purposes of religion and education, but without any distinction of sects, all of which participate equally in the government fund. Thus we find the principle of religions tolera­tion more fully maintained in New South Wales than in the mother country, where there still exists a domi­nant religion fostered by the state. The episcopalian church was until very lately within the diocese of Cal­cutta. It is now subject to a bishop who resides in the country. There are, besides, fifteen chaplains of this church, who take charge of different districts in the country. There are four ministers of the established church of Scot­land, and of the Roman Catholic clergy a vicar-general and six chaplains. The Wesleyan Missionary Society has four principal stations and upwards of sixty chapels, besides preaching stations, and five ordained missionaries, with se­veral agents under them. There are also five Sunday schools, with 300 boys and 250 girls.

Great efforts have been made in Australia to promote education among all classes, and numerous excellent semi­naries have been established. In the Australian College, instituted in 1831, are taught the ancient languages, Eng­lish literature, and the sciences. This seminary consists of elementary schools, with a provision for the higher branches of education. Private establishments for education are numerous. Sydney College was instituted in 1830. It is under the control of a president and committee of manage­ment, consisting of emigrants and *emancipists ;* those two classes joining amicably together in the promotion of know­ledge. There are two excellent establishments, the male and female orphan schools, each containing 125 destitute children, who are reared from their infancy. There are several infant schools, thirty-three primary or parochial schools, in different parts of the colony ; and two king’s schools at Sydney and Paramatta, with classical teachers. There are a Mechanics School of Arts, an Australian Subscription Li­brary, and various other societies connected with literature and science. The press, as usual, lends its aid to the diffu­sion of knowledge. It is not restrained by any law, nor by taxes of any description. The newspapers are nume­rous ; some of them published every day, and others three times a week. In the town of Sydney there are six, and a New South Wales Magazine is published every month. The materials of these publications are chiefly supplied by local topics, though due attention is also given to the politics of Europe.

The following is an abstract of the revenue of New South Wales, from 1826 to 1837.